

THE ADVOCATE

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Comment.

TAXPayers will be pleased to know that the late Henry le Caron, spy, informer, and professional sneak, was a teetotaler.

From January 1, 1888, to July 1, 1894, the United States exported 500,235 barrels of whiskey. That is not much for 11 years and 6 months. During June this year 4,000 barrels were exported.

Sir WILFRED LAWSON, M.P., was challenged the other day, when in his seat in Parliament, to say "whether more deaths are not due to bad water than to good beer." The great teetotal baronet remained silent.

It is stated that the damage done to Chicago by the railway strike is irreparable, owing to the fact that business has now diverted into other directions. Montreal's steak trade, it is thought, will never return to its former proportions.

TEMPERANCE people should take advantage of a point made by Mr. T. W. Russell, a Prohibition Anti-Home Ruler, in the Imperial House of Commons, to the effect that, "every shilling obtained by the revenue from liquor only lessens temperance legislation more difficult."

JOSEPH MADDON, a notorious illicit whiskey keeper of this city, has been sent to jail for thirty days. That is the way all such people should be served, only the term of imprisonment should be lengthened. Such people do an enormous amount of harm to the trade and it is absurd to let them off with a fine. License holders are entitled to every provision from the law.

It is interesting to note that in the opinion of Sir William Harcourt's spiritism in the Imperial House of Commons, of twelve Liberal members directly interested in the trade, seven voted with the government, 2 voted against, 2 did not vote at all and 1 retired. Mr. Samuel Whitbread, brewer, who had publicly stated he should vote against the government and then resigned, recanted and followed his party leader. If the 7 had not voted against the duties, and the 2 who did vote at all had done the same, the government would only have had a majority of 2. Surely this shows that members

of the trade are capable of rising superior to their personal interests.

In this part of Canada goody-goody people object to a bar being transferred from one place on a man's property to another, as witness the protest against the selling of liquor at the race course, but in British Columbia special permits are granted to picnic parties. The other day, at Victoria, the committee of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society applied for and secured a license to sell liquor at the society's picnic and annual games on July 4th.

AMONG his impressions of Canada, written by a Birmingham man for *The Canadian Gazette*, of London, England, is the following statement: "One of the great charms of Canadian life is, perhaps, in the fact that English nationality so largely prevails. Another remarkable feature is the sobriety of the people. I was in Canada for three weeks, and had reached Winnipeg, some 2,000 miles or more from the coast, before I saw one instance of drunkenness. Our local government might learn a useful and practical lesson from the Canadians in the matter of licensing laws and taxes." And yet some people are not happy.

The last Legislature of Maryland passed a law providing that any habitual drunkard in the state who was also a pauper could be sent to a Keeley Institute for cure, the city of Baltimore to pay the bills for its own cases, and the other cases in the state to be looked after by the county authorities. Each drunkard treated was to be allowed \$100 for his case. Up to date three cases have been thus treated, and the bills have been sent to the city treasurer of Baltimore. That official declines to pay the charges, however, and the question is to be taken to the courts. A similar law has been declared unconstitutional in Michigan, and unless the Maryland courts follow suit it is thought the state will become the Mecca of dipsomaniacs from everywhere.

The examining committee of the Lutheran Synod, of North Carolina, has refused membership to the Rev. J. R. Sikos, formerly of the Wittenberg Synod, O., because he is the author of a book in which it is shown that there is nothing in the Bible that could properly be construed to forbid the moderate use of al-

coholic beverages. What is it St. Peter says? "Above all things have fervent charity among yourselves: for charity shall cover the multitude of sins." If total abstinence is a plank of the Lutheran church the Lutheran church should say so. If not it is surely strangely narrow to condemn one of its own professors for using the Bible to shed light on a controversial subject.

COUNT TOLSTOI, the famous Russian novelist, Socialist, and crank, has just written the libretto of an opera in which he gives expression to his well-known views respecting the evils resulting from the abuse of stimulants. The "book," which bears the title of "the Brandy Burner," has been set to music by a lady; and the complete work has already been performed more than once in Russia. Upon the mind of the muzhiks, for whose edification the opera is chiefly intended, the opera is said to have created a profound impression. What its effect upon the mind of the Government has been we have yet to learn. It can, however, hardly have been over favorable, inasmuch as the impetuous Russian Government, like most other governments, derives a large portion of its revenue from alcohol.

EUGENE V. DEBS, President of the American Railway Union, may have been right and may have been wrong, in the course he took in ordering a boycott of the Pullman Car Co., but, right or wrong, he was not entitled to attack on account of past private habits. It is charged that he was once a drunkard and was medically treated as such. That was more than two years ago. Since that time he has conducted himself in private life as every well-meaning man should do. Yet now his past weakness is being held up to public scorn and his enemies are exulting in the thought that "he will break down physically and probably mentally, as soon as the strain is over, if not before and will probably resolve into his former dissipated habits." There is more charity in some people's minds for the actually vicious than for the man who reforms.

The London *Economist* very severely arraigns Sir Wm. Harcourt, Chancellor of the Imperial Exchequer, for his increase of the spirit duties. It says: "He reckoned without his Irish supporters. They immediately denounced the addi-

tion to the spirit duty as a fresh injustice to Ireland, and to placate them the Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed to impose the additional duty for one year only. Thus, for no other reason than to gain votes, Sir W. Harcourt has violated his own theory of equitable taxation; he has interfered with the financial arrangements of next year, which he has no right to do; he has introduced an element of uncertainty into a most important branch of trade; and he has in all probability permanently injured the consumers of beer and spirits." All of which seems to prove that British statesmen are no more scrupulous in their methods of obtaining political capital than their Canadian contemporaries.

MR. W. W. BUCHANAN, the able editor of *The Topleur*, is coming in for some very severe criticism from his own friends for the part he took in the recent elections. The *Orillia Times* says that Mr. Buchanan overlooked one fact and that was that it was the temperance party and not the Mowat Government that was on trial in the campaign. We didn't hold that view or we might have entered into the fight a little more warmly than we did, but it appeared to us that Mr. Buchanan was clearly of that opinion and so acted. The fact is the critics of the editor of *The Topleur* are for party first and for temperance afterwards and they are mad because Mr. Buchanan is not the same. The *Times* further says that it knows the course pursued by Mr. Buchanan and his friends has been the means "of alienating from the Prohibition cause the sympathies of many persons who in January last were warm friends of the plebeian." That is terrible, indeed, but, nevertheless, accepting the statement as true, we beg to thank Mr. Buchanan and his friends for the good work they have done in opening the eyes of the public to the truth. The fact of the matter, however, is that it is the *Times* and papers holding similar views that are disgusting the people by their illiberality and turning their thoughts into a reasoning channel. The *Times* in another paragraph exposes the weakness both of the Prohibitionists and of its own position by saying: "It is doubtful if there is a constituency in the Dominion in which a straight-out Prohibitionist can be elected, independent of an alliance with either one or other of the big political parties."

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THE "SALOON" IN POLITICS.

A Connection that is Unavoidable and Unavoidable by Reason of the Unreason of the Trade's Opponents.

THE following from a recent number of the New York Sun is worthy of careful perusal by all interested in the question of removing the "saloon" from politics. Such a consummation is desirable to be wished, and by none so fervently more than by the barroom keeper himself. The article succeeds in getting at the milk in the cocoanut in regard to the reason why the "saloon" is in politics. It is there as a matter of self-defense.

The tribute of honor paid to Miss Frances Willard on her return from England is well deserved. She is not "the greatest woman in the world," and "the first woman in America," as she was addressed at the meeting in which she was honored here on Thursday evening, for there is no such woman; but she has labored earnestly, sincerely, and steadfastly, and with all the wisdom she possesses, in behalf of a good cause, in which all good women are interested, and in which, as wives and mothers, they have a deep and peculiar concern.

Intemperance in the use of artificial stimulants is a weakness, a disease, a vice, which, as all experience has proved, cannot be prevented or cured by the legislative means advocated by Miss Willard and the many women, and men also who are of her way of thinking. Even excise laws for the restriction and regulation of the sale of intoxicating beverages are likely to produce evils even more dangerous to society than those they are designed to remedy. Such enactments, as the testimony before the committee has shown, and as is also clear here in New York has long discovered, are a fruitful source of police corruption. If they are sustained by public sentiment, as doubtless they are sustained in many rural communities, they may be useful and desirable; but when their persistent violation is both tolerated and connived at by a great part of the usually law-abiding citizens, as is the case here, they induce a cynical contempt for law in both those appointed to administer it and those against whom its prohibitions are directed.

The "saloon in politics" is a favorite subject for the denunciations of temperance and other social reformers, but the peculiar legal discrimination against the liquor business makes the drum-seller a class by themselves, naturally bound together for common defence. The eight thousand or ten thousand liquor saloon-keepers in the interest of their business, distinguished by the law and its penalties. A saloon keeper has unusual opportunities for making himself prominent in the politics of his neighborhood, and for his self-protection he finds his advantage in improving them. It always happens that when a class is created by discrimination in taxation, it revenges itself by demanding and seizing special privileges as a compensation.

As a result, the saloon-keepers, combined for self-interest and self-protection, exert an amount of force in politics far greater than they could otherwise obtain by reason of their numbers and their individual ability. They have the advantage of organization and consolidation between of their very business, and they can follow it up with the other advantage possessed by them of dealing directly with the masses of people, obtaining the great majority of the votes for their district, and it is also easy for them to get the people on their side. They can buy police

support, and it goes to them by natural sympathy. They have no respect for the excise laws. The most honorable men among them—and there are many saloon-keepers of irreproachable integrity in other respects—have no scruples about evading these laws. They have no more scruples on the subject than have their customers, the name of whom are their usual abiding men otherwise. The most respectable of citizens visit saloons open after hours on Sunday, in defiance of the law, deeming it no disgrace to assist in keeping up the transparent fiction that the places are closed, by entering through side-doors. This contemptuous treatment of law by the dealers and their patrons breeds in the police a like indifference, for which, however it has been commonly believed, they are accustomed to exact payment in money. Of course a large part of the drinking places are not kept open substantially all night and throughout Sunday without paying for the unlawful privilege in some way. Any man who goes into one of them at the prohibited times understands that, and he makes himself a partner to the crime.

This state of things is not peculiar to the recent reform covered by the investigation of the Lexow Committee. The violation of law was as general and as flagrant under Mayor Ely, Mayor Cooper and Mayor Hewitt, as it has been under Mayor Gilroy; and it was tolerated for the same reasons. It was bad then and it is bad now, not so much because of the increased opportunities for drinking as of the disrespect for law it creates in the people, and particularly because it demoralizes this produces among the police.

The solution of the problem of curing the evils of the liquor business has not been reached here or anywhere else. It is soluble by any method devised by legislation.

Like *Bouffant's Wine and Spirit Circular*, from which we quote, we would suggest that the best method is to stop legislating against the "saloon," and to propose to launch a question of self-preservation from the attacks of fanatics and bigots, members of the trade will cheerfully retire from politics and devote themselves to the requirements of their own business.

HE SAMPLD THE WHISKEY.

"Do you sell liquors for family use?"

asked the man of the groceryman.

"Yes sir," replied the dealer.

"Domestic wines?"

"Yes."

"Bottled?"

"Yes."

"I prefer draught goods. You don't keep whiskey on draught, do you?"

"Yes, sir, a dozen gallons."

"I should like to sample some of it. I find it very hard to get good whiskey, and I use a good deal in the run of a year. Sick wife, you know, and doctor says she must have good whiskey or none. Do you object to letting me try it?"

"Certainly not. We're always glad to prove our goods. Fifty cents a pint."

"That's smooth. How about your Bourbon?"

"There's a three year old article for the same price."

"Fifty cents a pint?"

"Yes."

"That's pretty good, but a trifle hot. Haven't you got something that's about ten years'?"

"Yes. Here's an elegant eye ten years old. It's like oil."

"Oh, that's more like it. How much?"

"Eight dollars a gallon."

"That's head whiskey, I've found yet. I'll have to bring around a demijohn and get a gallon of that. I'd as soon give my wife poison as poor whiskey. You keep

the best whiskey I've struck yet, and my patronage in yours. I'll send my boy right around with the demijohn."

The man walked out of the store and up the street. On the corner he found a friend.

"Did you work it, Jim?" asked the friend.

"He was the easiest work I ever tackled," replied the man. "I got half a dozen good slugs of the best whiskey with had, and he's expecting me around with a demijohn to get a gallon of his eight-dollar eye for his sick wife."

The men looked at each other and grinned.

"It's a good scheme, Jim," said the friend, "and I reckon there's enough of them kind of joints in New York to keep us jugged up for the next six months if we don't do a stroke of work."

They walked up the street, and a half hour later were tasting the whiskey of two dealers, who listened intently to the same story of a sick wife and a gallon demijohn.

A PLEA FOR SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Dr. Macgregor's Remarks in the British House of Commons.

As the debate on the financial bill in the British House of Commons on June 27th, Dr. Macgregor moved to omit the words "Great Britain" for the purpose of inserting the word "England." His object he said, was to exempt Scotland from the increase of the spirit duty, because he considered that Scotland was already much too heavily taxed as compared with England, and because he considered that the proposed tax on the beverage of the Scotch people was out of all proportion to the tax on the beverage of the English people. It had been stated of the Scotch people that in Scotland each person was taxed annually for Imperial purposes at the rate of £2 2s 8d, while in England the rate was £2 2s 3d per head, and in Ireland £1 11s 3d. Scotland consumed 27 million gallons of beer and spirit duties; while England only paid 16 1/2. The English cask of beer, which contained 3½ gallons of proof spirit—and it was the proof spirit that was taxed—paid 6s 9d of duty, while 3½ gallons of proof spirit in the form of Scotch whiskey paid 28s 6d. Why should that be? (Hear, hear.) He had been accused of going against his party in this matter, but his answer was that his vote was intended to go against injustice to Scotland without regard to Government or party. (Hear, hear.) It was not because this was a tax upon whiskey *per se* that he objected to it, but because it was a tax on a Scottish industry that would lead to the ruin of the Scotch people as compared with the predominant partner. He objected to the proposal from three points of view—as a Scottish nationalist, as a consumer (loud laughter), and as a medical, and, therefore, for temperance reasons. As a Scottish nationalist he protested against this duty because it was a disadvantage to Scotland. For Scotland it was found that spirits were better than beer. (A laugh.) In many parts of the country the law was applied was peculiarly adapted to the distillation of whiskey, and in many parts also the soil was well suited to the cultivation of barley. For these and other reasons, the manufacture of whiskey had become an industry in Scotland and to tax that industry unfairly threatened to crush it. The annals of Scotland furnished an illustration of this. Before the time of the union the beverage of the Scottish people, especially the latter class, was almost entirely Scotch whiskey was distilled, but after the union the Englishman at once had his eye upon Scotland, and he insisted on taxing it heavily and imposing on the people against their will port which would bear

higher duty. Hence, the historian, in a moment of irritation and sarcasm, had immortalized this historical fact in the following couplet:

"Stren and erect the Calabonian stood,
Old was his mien and his hair was hoar;
Let him drink port, the English statesman cried,
He drains the poison and his spirit dies."

(Here the hon. member produced from the bottom of his hat, which was lying by his side, a glass of pale yellow liquid, which he quaffed amid general laughter.) The Calabonian, in order to revive his spirits (laughter), took to the distillation of whiskey. The increased tax now proposed would simply lead to the drinking of an inferior whiskey—a whiskey that would produce a worse form of intemperance, disease and destitution, of outrage and of crime. Therefore, he trusted the temperance party would not proceed to encourage the over-taxation of a wholesome product when properly, consistently and moderately used, and not abused. (Hear, hear.)

He was well aware the many temperance men made martyrs of themselves for the sake of their fellow-men who were less able than they were to exercise self-control, but as a medical man who had mixed with all classes of society during 30 years of professional life, he ventured to sound a note of warning to the temperance party to beware lest they defeated their own objects and aims by seeking legislation that would never pass in a free country like this. (Hear, hear.) The people of every nation would always have a narcotic of some sort, whether it was alcohol in the country, opium in India and China, the chewing of roots in certain savage countries, or the narcoticism of leaves in others. Instead of a higher spirit duty he should have increased the death duties on the great estates, or, if that were impossible from the point of view of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it would have been more popular and less oppressive if he had put another penny on the income tax. He trusted that not only every friend of Scotland, but every lover of justice and fair-play would support this amendment. He apologized for his disconnected and incoherent remarks (laughter), but, having caught a chill in the lobby, he was not in his best form. (Renewed laughter.)

A FEELING APPEAL.

Her Father—"What will your income be at the time you expect to marry?"

The Young Man—"Oh, sir, you do not expect me to name the extent of my generosity."

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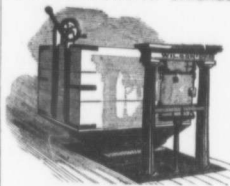
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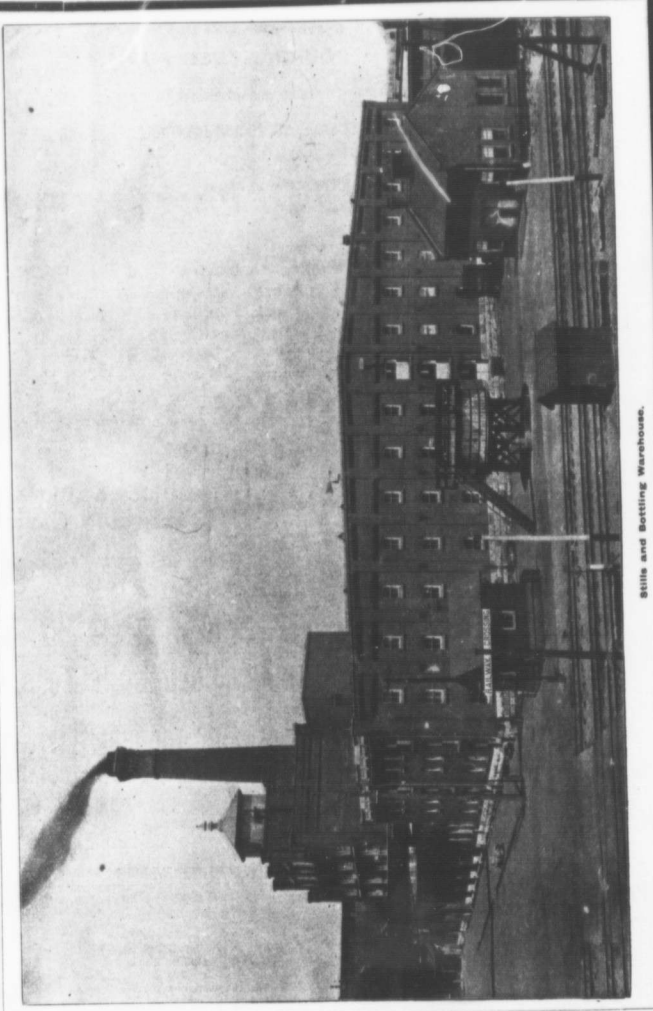
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Trade

The Windsor is on the market.
The Franklin is on the market.
The buildings are on the market.
Two hundred is on the market.
house at Windsor.
Three hundred is on the market.
A big brewery at Windsor.
A Key West, 12,000 Poles in Windsor.
What a splendid

Mr. ALFRED O. is proprietor of the Windsor, dist from a Windsor.

Mr. G. E. K. is proprietor of the Windsor, dist from a Windsor.

At a meeting of the resolution passed as a national convention.

Messrs. HIBBS, Walkerville, Ont., a bottling works, 8,000 for which price.

SENIOR STRONG made against the excessive charges, public pay its service system.

Mr. HODGSON of Dalhousie, N.S., is a resident of Canada in Scotch whisky.

PETROFFS are in the number of city tax paid. It is said to be a hundred sign.

A COGNAC filter is found to be a wa- changed three times, astonished at why this means you drink.

The expenses of the nation at Montreal, the trifling sum was only. Personal safety in this movement, it is not the victim.

A RAIN-WATER in- sive, consisting of a ing to the height of a parachute, which descends slowly. The fine spray, and it is not to lower the sufficiently to condense a limited shower.

A PLAN is being put into a main house for 10,000 to 200,000 lbs. who are interested in the management of the lands of Messrs. and Ex-Governor B. The climate is particularly favorable of late years that of the principal.

The death took place of John Mason, a resident of London, and year. For over a field condition, and later was helped by strokes. He was the keepers of London.

Trade AND OTHER Notes.

The Windsor Hotel, at Granby, Que., is on the market.

The Franklin brewery is a new establishment at West Roxbury, Boston, Mass. The buildings cost \$300,000.

Two hundred thousand dollars is to be expended on a new brewery and malt house at Minneapolis, Minn.

Three hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed for the establishment of a big brewery at Little Rock, Ark.

A Kent man, reading that there were 12,000 Poles in London, exclaimed: "What a splendid place to raise hogs!"

Mr. ALBERT OXFORD, for fifteen years proprietor of the Black Horse Hotel, Toronto, died from a cancer on the face, on Monday.

Mr. O. E. KONKLE is said to be contemplating the purchase of the Hamilton Ladies College with the view of turning it into a first-class hotel.

At a meeting of Kansas prohibitionists, the protesting prohibition against the corn fever as a national emblem was adopted. Next—*Hollis Echo*.

MESSRS. HIRSH WALKER & SONS, Walkerville, Ont., contemplate building a bottling works 120 ft. long, to cost \$1,000,000 for which plans are being prepared.

SEYMOUR SHEPHERD has commenced a mode against the Pullman Co., for its excessive charges, and for making the public pay its servants by the shameful "tip" system.

Mr. HUGH MAULEAN, a partner in the firm of Dalhousie-Glenlivet Distillery, Ltd., Carson, Strathgery, Scotland, is being Canada in the interest of their spring Scotch whiskies.

PETITIONERS are in circulation in Hamilton to have the by-law limiting the number of city tavern licenses to 75 rescinded. It is said the petition will contain a hundred signatures of electors at least.

A new filter is made by attaching a flannel bag to a water-tap. It should be changed three times a week. You will be astonished at what the bags contain. By this means you will insure pure water to drink.

The expenses of the Prohibition Convention at Montreal were \$475, and even distressing sums was raised with great difficulty. Personal sacrifice is not a plank in this movement, it is somebody else who must be the victim.—*Canadian Trade Journal*.

A SAKE-MAKER in India has an apparatus, consisting of a rocket capable of rising to the height of a mile, containing a reservoir of ether. In its descent it opens parachute, which causes it to come down slowly. The ether is thrown out in the spray, and its absorption of heat tends to lower the temperature about it sufficiently to condense the vapour and produce a limited shower.

A PLAN is being promoted at Duluth to build a mill house having a capacity of 10,000 to 20,000 bushels. Duluth capitalists are interested in the enterprise, and the management will probably be in the hands of Messrs. Fitzger and Amsbeck and E. G. Governor Burke of North Dakota. The climate of Duluth is said to be particularly favorable to this industry of late years that city has come to be one of the principal barley markets.

The death took place on Sunday, July 13, of John Mason, a highly esteemed resident of London. He was in his 81st year. For over a year he had been in a feeble condition of mind and body, and lately was helpless, owing to paralytic strokes. He was among the early builders of London, having kept the

City and Western hotels in that city for years. Deceased has left a widow and two children—George, of Huron county, and Mrs. (Rev.) Sanderson.

The popular idea that the people of Great Britain consume more tea on an average per head than any other country in the world is now shown to be erroneous. The Australian Colonies and New Zealand drink far more tea per head of population than the British Islands. The Australians consume next with 7-90lb. per head; the New Zealanders next with 7-23lb. per head; Canada next with 5-93lb. per head; while the people of Great Britain consume only 4-90lb. each.

In 1882 I was away out West and drifted to Tombstone, Ariz. The town was only built some six months previous, but yet they had a paper there called the *Tombstone Epitaph*. This name struck me as unique, and reminded me of what I had seen on an actual tombstone in England somewhere.

Here live our Mary Ann at rest and Pillowed now an Abner's breast; It's rather nice for Mary Ann, But somewhat rough on Abner's brain.

—*Boanester's Wine and Spirit Circular*.

The keepers of the hotels and restaurants might be supposed to be suffering from some embarrassment by reason of the advance in the price of meat, but they appear to be equal to the situation. They are serving lilliputian portions instead of cutting prices. A porter-house steak that was formerly served on a platter, is now served on a dinner plate. It has shrunk to the measurement of inches and quarter inches. Meanwhile, the prices at which the restaurateurs are presenting their supply have not advanced in proportion.—*Boston Herald*.

An air pump for cleaning purposes is in use in the United States. A hose-pipe charged with air under 50lb. pressure to the square inch is turned upon the article or room to be cleaned. It is used in precisely the same way as the water and hose for washing purposes. It is far more effective in its results than brooms, beaters, or brushes, as it searches out and penetrates every crevice and cleft in woodwork. This device is at present applied to cleaning "cars" over the boiler, but so perfect is its work that it is only a question of time when it will be used for other purposes. Hotels and large buildings might be swept out and dusted in an incredibly short space of time.

SUCH a man is jovial, hail fellow, well met, and may easily get companions, and may injuriously influence the other members. He is not an acquisition to any society; on the other hand, he is likely to bring it into disrepute." That acerbated piece of moral sentiment is an extract from a paper read by one, T. Millman, M.P., before the Canadian Fraternal Association at Toronto. There is not much fraternity about that sort of talking, unless it be the fraternity of a brotherhood of bigots and anti-social intolerance. Is it any wonder that the tentacles are, as a body, the most unpleasant and unfriendly section of human society when stuff like this is not only accepted, but even applauded among them.—*London Licensing World*.

WHILE 50 or 60 guests were soundly sleeping early on Wednesday morning, July 11th, in the Albert Springs Hotel, Mississippi Bay, a cry of fire rang out. There was a sudden leaping up and clashing of the nearest thing in the shape of clothing and a wild rush for safety. The hotel was a wooden structure. It flamed up, and there being no appliances to fight it, the fire soon spread over the house. Every guest escaped with life, but not a few are mourning losses of personal property. There was an Ontario lady, who, though escaping safe and

sound, is bitterly lamenting the loss of her diamonds, which were valued at several thousand dollars. She had them sewn in her corsets, and she had the corsets under her pillow, but in the excitement of the fire it was life and not diamonds which she sought to save. When the fire broke out the landlady had four barrels of coal oil removed from the cellar to the open field, and this alone prevented a holocaust. Nearly all the furniture and fittings except the safe were destroyed.

The regular monthly meeting of the English-speaking Licensed Victuallers' Association of Montreal was held in the Hotel Cadillac on July 11th. There were present Mr. Jones, president, in the chair; Messrs. J. W. Lewis, first vice-president; H. W. Boze, second vice-president; Gordon Melville, treasurer; Henry Gilchen, secretary; Friend Lynch, Karl Meehan, McBroarty, Willis, Fitzgerald, Gunnon, Stafford, Cullen, Costello, Lomas and several others. The business of the meeting outside of the regular routine, consisted in the election of fifteen new members and the proposing of some ten others for membership at the next meeting. The association decided to incorporate itself, and when incorporated to make strenuous endeavors to have alterations made in the license liquor laws, which will prove of benefit to the trade. An early date was also proposed for a convention with the retail liquor dealers in the province of Quebec in order to have a proper organization of the trade all over the province. It was stated during the meeting that Hibernia hall, on Notre Dame street, near Chaboulier square, had been secured for the future meetings of the association. Mr. Lewis, proprietor of the Hotel Cadillac, was warmly thanked for always placing rooms at the disposal of the Association.

BOERS TREMBLE AT THE SKIT-TISH BARMAID.

The fascinations of barmaids are evidently regarded in the Transvaal as of some danger to the State. Here is a copy of a memorial from a South African paper which tells its own tale:—
WARD CROCODILE RIVER, District Pretoria, March 27, 1894.
The Hon. Chairman and Members of the Hon. the Second Raad:
The undersigned burghers and inhabi-

Do Not Insure Your Life . . .

UNTIL you have seen one of the Unconditional Policies of the Manufacturers' Life. Every policy is absolutely without conditions as to habits of life, or manner of death, and is non-forfeitable after the first year from any cause whatever.

Containing some of the most desirable features in life insurance, and issued at the lowest rates, an Unconditional Policy in the

Manufacturer's Life Is Canada's best policy.

HEAD OFFICE:

Yonge Street, Cor. Colborne Street

JOHN P. ELLIS, Managing Dir.
GEO. GOODERHAM, President.
GEO. A. STERLING, Secretary.

tants of the Ward Crocodile River feel the necessity of approaching your hon. Body with the prayer that no assistant selling liquor behind a bar shall be allowed to be of the female sex, because young folks, upon whom the future of our beloved country is dependent, may perhaps be misled and tempted to visit these places, inasmuch as these females are tempting and dangerous to our young burghers, and the future of our country would be in danger.

P. B. PRETORIUS,
M. J. PRETORIUS,
and fifty-four others.

WE WANT YOU TO SAMPLE OUR COAL.

WHY? Because every Sensible Man Considers Well His Best Interests.

HAVE YOU TRIED "OUR SPECIAL" GRADE? It Will Pay You to Do So. You Will Find What You Have Been Long Looking For.

The Best Coal in the Market, Its Heat Producing Qualities are unsurpassed.

ACTUAL TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.

RING UP 1836

Order a Sample Lot and be Convinced that we Make Things Hot for Our Customers.

The STANDARD FUEL CO.
58 King Street East

SMITH, FISCHEL & CO.

425
St. James Street
Montreal

TOBACCO

MERCHANTS

Manufacturers and Importers of

CIGARS

Of all Grades.

Try Our Specialty

= Flor de 'Rivero =

OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST. OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

SMITH, FISCHEL & CO., Montreal

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HONORABLE MENTION
PARIS, 1878.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST
MARK OF MERIT.

Maltsters
Brewers
Bottlers

MEDAL AT THE
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
PHILADELPHIA,
1876.

COSGRAVE & Co.



MEDAL AT
THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION,
ANTWERP, 1885.

PALE ALES . . .
EXTRA STOUT
HALF-AND-HALF

PURITY OF FLAVOR
AND
GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF
QUALITY.

Offices, Brewery and Malt Houses, - - - Niagara Street, Toronto.

THE ONTARIO BREWING AND MALTING CO. (Ltd.)

INDIA PALE ALE

AND

- PORTER -

WE GUARANTEE

That this ALE and PORTER is
brewed from pure Malt and
Hops only.

BOTH IN WOOD AND BOTTLES

ASK FOR IT.

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The

LOUIS P.

ISSUE

ABERDEEN

Corner of

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Per Year.

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The Advocate.

LOUIS P. KRIS

Editor and Proprietor

ISSUED EVERY WEEK

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Good of Rates on Application.

Toronto and Montreal, Thursday, July 19, 1894.

THAT FRENCH TREATY.

The French Treaty has been ratified, and by no less a majority than 79. Mr. Laurier and nearly the whole phalanx of French Canadians in the House voted with the majority. On the part of this country the following concessions are made: First, the *ac valorem* duty of 30 per cent on sparkling and non-sparkling wines is abolished. Second, the duty on cotton and cattle soap is reduced one-half, and, third, the duty on nuts, almonds, prunes and plums is reduced one-third. These concessions will involve a loss of revenue amounting to \$60,000 direct on the basis of importations from France in 1892. The article of the treaty relating to the concessions to Canada is as follows:

The following articles of Canadian origin imported direct from that country accompanied by certificates of origin shall receive the advantage of the minimum tariff on entering France, Algeria or the French colonies:

- Canned meats.
 - Condensed milk, pure.
 - Fresh water fish, eels.
 - Fish preserved in their natural form.
 - Lozenges and crayfish preserved in their natural form.
 - Apples and pears, fresh, dried or pressed.
 - Fruits preserved, others.
 - Building timber in rough or sawn.
 - Wood pavement.
 - Staves.
 - Wood pulp [cellulose].
 - Extracts of chestnut and other tanning extracts.
 - Common paper, machine made.
 - Prepared skins, others, whole.
 - Boots and shoes.
 - Furniture of common wood.
 - Furniture other than chairs, of solid wood, common.
 - Flooring in pine or soft wood.
 - Wooden sea-going ships.
- It is understood that the advantage of any reduction of duty granted to any power on any of the articles enumerated above shall be extended fully to Canada.

Sir Charles Tupper, who negotiated the treaty and went so far as almost to pledge its ratification by his government, in a letter urging its adoption states that an explicit declaration has been obtained from the French Department of Commerce that all classes of canned fish shall enter France at the minimum tariff. He also expresses the opinion that the lumber schedule will be of great advantage to Canada and that it will be possible to do a large trade in lumber with France. Sir

Charles may be right and we trust that he will prove so, but we fail to see why our wine-producing industry should be exempted from the advantages conferred by the National Policy and should be deliberately sacrificed to the interests of a foreign country.

PROHIBITION AND THE REVENUE.

Two or three times in recent years promoters or finance ministers in Canada have made deliveries on the question of Prohibition. They have sometimes referred to the revenue as one of the matters to be dealt with as a consequence of Prohibitory legislation, but in no case has a minister urged the necessity of the revenue as a reason why the liquor traffic should not be suppressed. On the contrary the ministerial view, as expressed to delegations and in parliament, has usually been to the effect that if the enactment of a law would result in the suppression of the liquor traffic, the revenue would be easily made right. No other position then than this is possible for a reasonable man. For the revenue derived from the liquor traffic is only a small part of what the consumer pays for drink. The people who drink could much better afford to pay their nine millions of taxes on twenty or thirty millions worth of merchandise than on liquor costing them that much. In both cases they pay the nine millions to the revenue and other millions to the trader, but in the one case they would have the merchandise and be so much better off.—*St. John, N.B., Sun.*

Our contemporary talks very glibly about the revenue being easily made right. Perhaps if a fourth of its own revenue were cut off it could easily make it right, but how, if the remainder of its property were greatly reduced in value, and its remaining sources of revenue materially reduced, at the same time, would it then be easy to make its income right? We are disposed to think our worthy but inconsistent contemporary would find the task excessively difficult and discouraging. And that is the condition into which this country would be plunged by Prohibition. Not only would there be a grave loss to the revenue, but expenditures would have to be increased for police purposes, a hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of property would be thrown upon the market, a hundred thousand people would be pitched out of employment, the demand for barley and hops would almost disappear, the price of other cereals, now about as low as the cost of production will allow, would take a further drop consequent upon the decline in the local demand, and there would be a decline of values all round, to say nothing of the tens of thousands of families that would be thrown upon the world.

After all these sacrifices had been made Prohibition would not prohibit. This much the *Sun* admits when it tells the Rev. E. J. Grant, chairman of the temperance committee of the Southern New Brunswick Baptist Association, that, living in a Scott Act county, he "has learned that a good deal more than legislation and machinery is needed to make a Prohibitory law equivalent to the suppression of the liquor traffic." Still fur-

ther does our contemporary admit that Prohibition is impracticable when it says later on in its article: "But those who have observed the condition of affairs in the Scott Act counties will probably say that the failure to enforce, so far as there is failure, is not so much due to the limited area under the law as to the character, sentiment and conduct of the people within that area." That is the point, Prohibition is impossible because of "the character, sentiment and conduct of the people." If the *Sun* had added "reason" to the other attributes of the people its argument against Prohibition would have been complete.

Our contemporary also says "the people who drink could much better afford to pay their nine millions of taxes on twenty or thirty millions worth of merchandise than on liquor costing them that much." That is a statement extremely easy to make, but terribly difficult to prove. Many people kick and vigorously now at the payment of duties, and the Lord only knows what they would do at the clapping on with increased depression of another twenty-five per cent. all round, especially as many of the many who complain the loudest of the burden of taxation are of the very class that shout and snout after the manner of the *St. John Sun*.

THE INTER-COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

We must confess to a certain amount of scepticism regarding any ultimate benefit that will be derived from the much-made-of inter-colonial conference at Ottawa. However, it has been held and the various delegates have gone their different ways. It is not that we feel any doubt as to the good intentions of the colonies represented, but we have the gravest doubt as to the attitude of the mother country on the all-important trade question. British statesmen fear retaliation if they formed a customs union with every member of the empire. They point to the fact that their outside trade is larger than their inside imperial trade. That may all be, but it is hard to see why outside parties should be aggrieved at an internal family arrangement for commercial rectitude. No foreign country that has not now a protective tariff against British products would be materially affected thereby. But the old lady is notoriously conservative in trade matters, and therefore it is hardly possible that the following resolution, which embodies the most important conclusion arrived at by the conference, will have any weighty influence upon her policy:

"Whereas, the stability and progress of the British Empire can be best assured by drawing continually closer the bonds that unite the colonies with the Mother Country and by the continuous growth of a practical sympathy and co-operation in all that pertains to the common welfare,

"And whereas, this co-operation and unity can in no way be more effectually promoted than by the cultivation and extension of the mutual and profitable interchange of their products;

"Therefore resolved, That this Conference records its belief in the advan-

age of a more favorable footing than that which is carried on with foreign countries;

"Further resolved, that for the purposes of this resolution the South African Customs Union be considered as part of the territory capable of being brought within the scope of the contemplated trade arrangements."

THE CUP THAT CHEERS, ETC.

WHILE our Prohibition friends shriek at the mere thought of people being allowed to shake their thirst with whiskey and water or a glass of beer, they have never a word to say against the vile compounds that are frequently imported under the name of tea and sold at any where between 25c. and 50c. per pound. The worst kind of trash could formerly be imported under the style of tea, and as long as the chest in which it was enclosed was covered with characters that no decent man could understand, it went into consumption. If a man drinks ever so little, according to our Prohibition friends, he hastens his death. How many women do they think have been helped to their tombs by drinking cheap and inferior tea? Did they ever stop to consider? Or, stopping to consider, did they ever take the trouble to find out? Yes the other day in the Imperial House of Commons it was openly charged, and not denied, that excessive tea drinking brought in its train disease, despondency and idleness. But it can hardly be thought strange that no denial was forthcoming when an insight is had into the abominable compounds with which the cheaper kinds of tea are adulterated.

An incident recently occurred in the New South Wales Parliament that is worth recording in this connection. One of the members, a Mr. Neill, drew from his pocket a sample of tea, and handed the same to Sir George Dibbs for the edification of the authorities. "Ten days later the Premier assured the Assembly upon the authority of the Government analyst, that the tea contained 'distinct traces of lead and antimony, to say nothing of wooden chips and shavings, and was, in fact, quite unfit for consumption.'"

The sample, it appears, came from a bulk shipment of nearly a thousand chests, most of which had found its way into the "festive teapot" before the Parliamentary exposure. The lead discovered by the analyst has been described by a Sydney merchant as "coloring matter," and he says that if you picked out from the tea a piece of stalk you could write your name with it, almost as though you had a blackened pencil in your hand. It seems that the common plan of coloring on the plantations is to "involve an infusion of lampblack into the leaves, or else churn the leaves along with lumps of blacklead in a revolving barrel." A great deal of this mixture is, it is said, landed in Sydney every year.

If landed in Sydney, why not in Canada? There is no earthly reason why dishonest Chinese merchants should have

more respect for us than for Australians. They tax their countrymen; so do we. It is a common practice among savage tribes to endeavor to get even with each other by poisoning the water; why shouldn't our Celestial friends, who, there is plenty of evidence to prove, are not wanting in fiendish deviltry, try to get even with us by poisoning our tea? The hatred of the poorer classes in China for foreigners is increasing fast and when they get a chance they are capable of doing almost anything. At any rate Mr. Foster's decision that tea adulterated with spurious lead or with exhausted leaves, or which contain so great an admixture of chemical or other deleterious substance as to make it unfit for use, should be prohibited from entering Canada was not arrived at a moment before it was necessary.

CIVIC CANT.

Our friend Mayor Kennedy has been at it again. He can see no harm in riding on Sunday himself but it is a positive crime for the people generally to do so. Recently when in Chicago he did as the Chicagoans do and rode on the cars on Sunday. In Toronto he will not allow a car to move, not even if he has to drive around all day himself to prevent it. Hypocrisy, cant and humbug could go no further. But it has been said that the best way to get an obnoxious law repealed is to enforce it. Mr. Kennedy may yet find that he has gone a step too far and that Mr. Meredith's new by-law, instead of extracting him from a hole, has plunged him into one. The funniest feature of the whole affair, however, is that while the Mayor denies the people the right to ride on a Sunday, the police court clerk refuses to issue a warrant against Mr. Kennedy for doing the same thing. It appears to us that the police court clerk is taking a great deal upon himself, but if there is in Canada one law for the rich and influential and another for the poor and needy we ought to know it. It is only the other day that the Archbishop of York said he could not bring himself to vote for a measure of Sunday closing, because it was not right while the rich man had his club where he could drink at his pleasure to deprive the poor man of an opportunity to get his glass of beer. There spoke a true prophet of God and his church. Would that we had an Archbishop of York in Toronto!

The number of malt houses going up in the United States would have Canadians that they have no reason to look for an improved demand for their product in that quarter.

The Prohibitionists of Des Moines, Iowa, propose to test the validity of the "mulet" law. As an initiatory step they have applied for an injunction restraining saloons from carrying on business under the \$600 penalty.

It has been decided in England that if a publican or license holder is wholly dis-

interested, if he has no direct proprietary concern in the result, he "may not only see to hear, but may adjudge upon applications for licenses to sell intoxicating liquors."

Power from Niagara Falls, it is expected, will be supplied to Buffalo by October 1st. Electricity generated at the tunnel is to be raised to a potential of about 30,000 volts, and transmitted to Buffalo over underground wires. The route is not yet determined, but eight of way is being secured along three different routes.

It may interest critics of the Dominion Government's prohibition commission to know that a scheme is in progress in the United States to start an investigation on somewhat similar lines. It is proposed that the work shall be carried on by what is known as the Sociological Group, a body composed of educators, clergymen, physicians and experts upon subjects correlated to the question.

Three thousand hotel men from New York State will visit Toronto in September. They will be entertained by the local association. What form the entertainment shall take has not yet been definitely decided, but a big barbecue is one of the things suggested. Mayor Kennedy need have no fear for his principles. He will not be invited to welcome the visitors, who, of course, will be duly informed of the reason. But they will be welcomed right royally nevertheless.

RICKEYS AND COOLERS.

Enticing Fabrications of Gin in which Hot Weather Thirsts are Assuaged.

(From the "New York Sun.")

Gin, as the alcoholic basis of a fabricated, sometimes called "mixed" drink, has grown in popularity enormously in recent years. "I notice its increase daily," says Host Lipman, who caters to thirsty souls on West Park Row. "As it is used in a gin cocktail and Martini cocktail it is familiar during cold weather, hot weather and moderate weather, and in a gin fizz it is used in all seasons to some extent, but is most popular when the thermometer is above 75 degrees. Added to these three familiar forms it is now used in three comparatively new forms: the 'Rickey,' the 'Remsen cooler,' and the 'Collins.'" "In the two former no sugar is used, and as the heating proportions of whole lemon is cut off in one spiral, and in that spiral peep is enclosed as large a piece of ice as can be dropped, in its yellow stripes, in a large bar glass. Over that is poured a drink of gin, the customer, instead of the barkeeper, measuring out the quantity of gin in a separate glass. Over the ice, lemon-pearl and gin a bottle of plain soda is poured, and a crook of the elbow does the rest.

A Rickey, named after its inventor, Col. Rickey, who "averts unfriendly legislation" for his clients in Washington,

would not be possible except for the introduction of the lime fruit from California. To make a Rickey a lime is halved, both halves are squeezed into a glass, and one squeezed half is thrown in with the juice. Ice is added, a drink of gin poured in, and the glass filled with carbonated water.

The Collins is really a large gin fizz, for which you get 25 or 30 cents instead of 15 cents; the only difference in its component parts being the use of bottled soda instead of carbonated water. This is the way a Collins is compounded: in a mixing glass put a wine glass of lemon juice, a small tablespoonful of sugar, and a "good" drink of gin. Shake up well, and strain into a Collins glass, that is, a long, straight bar glass, and add a bottle of plain soda.

There is a belief held by some beer drinkers that a drink or two or three of some kind of gin fabrication has a tendency to counteract possible damage to the liver by beer. That is the reason some people start in the day with a Rickey, a Collins, or a cooler, after a night devoted to beer, or thus conclude the night of a day devoted to beer. Some simple folk drink them because they like them.

AT THE SODA COUNTER.

"It is interesting to see how differently people drink," said a Portland soda counter boy. "Some people never lift their eyes over the rim of their glass; others look all around the store, and read every label. I used to have a curious customer. A little surly man who went up and down on his toes when he drank; every time he raised the glass to sip he went up and then down again, and I always had to turn my head to avoid his seeing me smile. His curious, too, about colors. Now blunders usually prefer the colored fruit juices, while dark complexioned people take the plain varieties. And another thing I have noticed is that anyone in a hurry will always drink the glass dry, partly from nervousness, I suppose. Yes, we see some funny s'bits, but one of the best was when a young man about town came bustling in one evening with his best girl, ordered two lemon ices, and putting his hand in his pocket found he had left his change in his other trousers. He returned red, then white, and looked at me appealingly. I tumbled, and said, 'that's all right, old man,' and the girl looked conveniently the other way. He thanked me the next day."—*Am. Druggist and Pharm. Record.*

A COMMUNITY OF SHEEP.

It is a long time since I came across more pitiful reading than the report of the Commissioners of Massachusetts to the Gothenburg licensing system, to which I alluded last week. Far down indeed in the scale of madness and independence stand the descendants of the sturdy and freedom-loving Norsemen when they can submit to the mean and petteffing tyranny of the sour-sold Stiggins whom they have within the last twenty years allowed to set their feet on the neck of individual liberty. "Spirits may not be sold at or nearer than three miles to a place where an auction, fair, market or parish meeting is being held, or on the occasion of any unusual gathering of the people, or when other valid reasons are at hand." "Ale and porter may only be sold when food is ordered." "Lists are made of regular customers, and the quantity of liquor bought by them noted." "Smaller draun than only one dram once in three hours must be served to each person." "A

number of habitual drinkers (not drunkards, be it noted) were notified that in future they would be allowed to visit one particular shop." "When the liquor ordered has been consumed, the person in question must leave the premises at once, and a prolonged stay in the same is not permitted." "At the request of a man of family (his wife being possibly under the thumb of Stiggins) no liquor may be sold to him." "The barrooms offer attractions; not even studs are found. All invitation to lounge is lacking."

These are a few extracts from the report. At first sight they look like extracts from some crack-brained anti-social scheme drawn up by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, with the able assistance of his wife, Hon. Somerset. But they are not. They are descriptive of a state of affairs actually existing in a so-called free and civilized community. It is no wonder that such a community of sheep, descended by some queer free from an ancestry of lions, should have made itself the laughing stock of Europe. But it ought to be something more useful than this. It ought to furnish an object lesson in legislative tinkering with the laws that should make nations like ourselves, who have still got bones in our backs, take very good care that Stiggins never puts his sour visage inside the temple of our liberties without getting that an honest part of his anatomy which shall send him sprawling with more lasting dignity from the door. Scandinavia has shown us how low the uncured body can bring a race that once was free, and whether we laugh or weep at the spectacle, we must remember that this is only the logical outcome of the pernicious theories which are enfolded or disguised in such measures as the now happily defunct Local Veto Bill. It is not a question of sobriety or drunkenness. It is a choice between popular liberty and Parliamentary tyranny, and a tyranny at which which is, after all, ineffectual, since we learn that the net result has been that "the right to total consumption drinks has not been diminished," although "the traffic has been reduced to the best point consistent with public safety." In other words, even the modern Swedes and Norwegians would kick if the tyranny got more gracious. — *A Temperance Advocate in London Licensing World.*

ALCOHOL VERSUS TEA.

It is one of the conventions of Budget night, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that everyone, journalist or member of Parliament, shall pretend to be delighted at the increase in the consumption of tea. We regret it. Miss Ellis lately told a Departmental Committee how tea is doing for the physical health of the Welsh mining class. Mr. Wilson Fox, one of the assistant commissioners of the Labor Commission reports that he has lowered the general average of robustness among the navvies in the west of Ireland. Women who are employed in manufactories where lead is used, handicap themselves in the struggle against poison by drinking a weak, bitter and pernicious brew; even domestic servants, who get going fast, rob themselves of its benefits with tea. We ourselves have recently been taken to task for insisting, not that the tea which the middling class drinks is generally bad, but that the way among them have not been the course to follow. And yet the world pretends to rejoice in the increased use of this stuff which unmans the nerves quite as much as spirits do. Fortunately, the House of Commons does not live up to its annual conventional cheers. We are glad to see that the Refreshment Committee has just ordered seventy-two gallons of whiskey. There is still some hope for the House.

J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER



SOLE MANUFACTURER OF

THESE RENOWNED BRANDS

"OLD TIMES"

"WHITE WHEAT"

Conceded by Connoisseurs
to be the choicest flavored
Whiskies in the Market



DIRECT IMPORTER OF



WINES...

AND

LIQUORS

**Malt and Family
Proof Whiskies
Old Rye, Etc.**

J. E. SEAGRAM, - WATERLOO, ONT.

Guaranteed by the Government

WISER'S CANADA WHISKEY



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Prescott Distillery

PURE SPIRITS, RYE AND PROOF
ALCOHOL TRADE MARK WHISKIES



J. P. WISER & SONS, (Limited).

ONTARIO, PRESCOTT. CANADA.



Fully Ripened

and Matured

in Wood



CANADA IS THE ONLY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD WHERE WHISKEY IS BOTTLED **IN BOND**, AND THE ONLY COUNTRY THAT CERTIFIES TO BOTTLED WHISKEY. THE GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATE, WHICH IS ON EVERY BOTTLE, GUARANTEES THE AGE, STRENGTH AND QUANTITY.

Sporting.

THE HILLS.

I KNOW not who I love the cloud-lined hills,
Screaming away so far in troubling hills
Of smoke-like shivers. Far away, they seem
Like blue billows of the ocean like the dream
Of smoke when in his mad and wild career
He longs to sleep upon his earth-bred breast.
Trance-like his waves—so blue and know they stand.

The minge of the ocean on the land,
While that tower in the twilight fair,
Are mass'd of banner'd ships with naked spar,
White over the crest, like light-blue lamp
shines out the evening star.

And yet again, I know not why to me
They seem to speak of friendship and the gleam
Of youth time, of dreams, of morning mist
And other days.
And grapes that climb to kiss the sun's last
rays.
Bees that turn the snailflower's soft
And follow the ripening grain whose odour
fills the air.
Pinks that gleam to stud the moss-grown front
of rocks.
And cooling forest depths where rose the flocks
The hills? The hills? Towering above the
valley's verdant clad,
Lifting the earth's dead level halfway up to
God,
Yet holding all in sweet communion with the
mother soil.

You mountain, swathed with its eternal snow,
Scorning all conquest 'ere the soft clouds
of air.
It hath no charm for me. There is no love
for me.
No voice of birds, no fruit-perfumed air,
No low, soft song from blyssed tents of
joy.
The harvest reapers' song at close of day,
None it stands, symbol of death's and night
Of naked power and grandeur's royal right
To look down on the tender things of earth
And sweep the sunshine love that gave them
birth.
And might, as with a shroud of frost, their un-
assuming mirth.

So may my life be like the hills, Not high
My hopes and plans, but midway 'twixt the sky
And ocean land, so may my friends be,
Not like mountains towering to the sea,
Nor like the cold, stern love of a work-part
With granite thoughts and barren builder
hearts.
But such enough to tempt my gaze above
And low enough to catch the sunshine of my
love.

—Pretoria in *Clarke's Horse Review*.

NOTES.

ONE of those things not generally known, discovered by an English journal, is that the last Duke of York owned race-horses, and he was not ashamed to own a good horse or to back his opinion, though he was actually a Bishop in holy orders.—*Chicago Home*. The Duke of York referred to here is Frederick, second son of George III. He was elected prince-bishop of Cöln, Germany, when but six months old. The election was only a courtesy one and did not involve the necessity of taking holy orders. The Duke entered the army as brevet-colonel in 1780, when he was only 17, and nineteen years afterwards became field marshal and commander-in-chief of the British army. He was certainly connected with the turf, but had a greater passion for the card-table.

There appears a likelihood of the campaigns on the English turf carried on by the late Richard Ten Broeck in the early sixties, by the late M. H. Sanford fifteen or sixteen years later, and by Messrs. Pierre Larillard and J. B. Keene four or five years later still, being repeated in 1865 or 1866. Referring to the matter the *Chicago Home* says: "Many American owners of thoroughbreds are seriously considering the advisability of taking their horses to England and racing them there,

the peculiar conditions obtaining at present in eastern racing may have had something to do with the formulation of their plans, but there is no doubt a commendable spirit of reciprocity is abroad among turfmen, and the breeders, more especially, are looking with covetous eyes on the classic events for three-year-olds annually decided in the land of John Bull. The owners of the Belle Meade Stud have determined that their far famed nursery of winners shall be represented in England by the get of Inosqui, the great ambition being to win the English Derby with the son of the sire who carried the Lorillard colors first past the post in the great race. We are told that the names of several of the Belle Meade youngsters will appear in the list of entries for the Derby of 1896, and it may be that General Jackson's ambitious hope so long entertained may be realized. The owner of Fairview, if reports are true, cherishes the same desire, and American-bred sons and daughters of St. Blaise may yet race on English soil. American horses have raced successfully in England, and while they are at this day comparatively scarce in the tight little island, the number of English horses now racing in the United States keeps alive the desire for closer international relations and a more cordial interchange of turf accomplishments between the two countries. We have had three-year-olds that could have won the English Derby, not many, possibly, and had these champions been sent across the ocean in all likelihood it could not now be said that only one American horse ever won the Blue Ribson of the English turf. It is an almost univocal opinion that Tammany could have won it, and we will have three-year-olds just as good in years to come. The closer turf relations are between England and the United States the better it will be for the sport, and only good can come of sending American horses to race in England and English horses to race in America."

"PAPA" HAMLIN, of Buffalo, and "Uncle" Charles Brown, of Toronto, had a very interesting conversation just before the 2:23 trot at the recent meeting in Hamilton. "Uncle" Charles had been requested by President Lottridge to pay Mr. Hamlin a little attention. The task was not a hard one, for if there were ever two congenial souls, those two met in the persons of Messrs. Charles Brown and C. J. Hamlin. Said "Uncle" Charles, "I am sorry that a good old Yank like you should come over here to get beaten." "Ah," was the response, "have you something in the 2:23 class?" "Yes, Maud J." The sage from Buffalo turned to his programme and said, "Oh, yes, Maud J. Well, my horse is green and I hardly know what he can do. This is his first season. I was down in Kentucky, and seeing him move, took rather a fancy to him. I asked the price, and they said \$15,000. He had shown, they stated, 2:15 as a two-year-old. Well, it was rather a tidy sum and I took a night to sleep on it. Next day I went round again and asked the man to strip that fellow. Now move him a bit. He did,

and I said 'I'll take him.' Mr. Geers brought him to the farm and worked him. He went all sharp, and the other day we gave him a sharp mile. He turned it in 2:09." Mr. Brown said no more about Maud J., who, although she was in a hot place, showed up consistently well, her line reading 4, 3, 3, 4. Rex American, Mr. Hamlin's colt, winning the second, third and fourth heats in 2:20, 2:21 and 2:21. Cope Stinson's Allegro took the first in 2:18.

FRANK HERB and others who saw Reubenstein win in 2:11, 2:09 and 2:10 at Windsor, Ont., are very enthusiastic about him. The *American Sportsman* points out that sippers of Morgan blood could find a text for a long article in the performance, "as," it says, "the four-year-old son of Baron Wilkes carries considerable blood that traces to the founder of that family. The stud books show that Reubenstein's dam was got by Ariston out of a speed-producing daughter of Daniel Lambert, while she was in turn out of a speed producing daughter of the Biglow Horse. Reubenstein stepped a mile in 2:13 3/4 last season, and the form that he then exhibited was more than borne out by his showing at Windsor last week. This colt is owned by Robert Bailey, of Williamsport, Pa., and he won him out the day that he stepped in 2:09. When Reubenstein was at Tiffin a couple of weeks ago he was not going very level and Laird did not know exactly what to do with him. After skimming around for some time, he had a talk with the two-minute Stock Farm's blacksmith. John told him but he could make the horse go square. After he had him the horse went out and stepped a half in 1:04 in a race."

Our excellent contemporary above quoted thinks that the race Callino won at Windsor was a very shady affair. In ancient days there wouldn't have been room for any shade in a horse entered in the 3-minute class that could win a first heat in 2:20 3/4 and a fifth and sixth in 2:24 and 2:29. Now-a-days, however, a 3-minuter appears to be forced to trot down in the 2:20s on a good track to win anything at all. There was undoubtedly room for working the pool-box in Callino's performance, and possibly Mr. Sinclair, the horse's owner, would be justified in seeking an explanation. King Forest, by Forest Maubrin, who won the second heat in 2:21, made a reputation for himself about equal to that won by Callino and put in some extra good testimony as to the excellence of his sire.

Would you be surprised, is the question being asked, if, as the outcome of the split in the Ontario Jockey Club, a new track were to be established in Toronto? At first blush we did feel disposed to be surprised, but after a moment's thought we felt a little less dubious, as the trotting fraternity are sadly in need of a home, and there might be some profit in their throwing in their lot with the dissidents and establishing a track for both branches of the sport the same as

they have in Hamilton. However, it is hardly possible any such course will be taken. Still Mr. Duggan, who owns Woodbine, must regard with some anxiety the progress of the very ugly quarrel between sundry of his owners. Shares in the O.J.C., it might be mentioned, are quoted away up in the clouds. So far only \$30 has been paid in on each, but they are held at \$300 and ought to get at that. It is the greatest pity in the world that the trouble cannot be referred to arbitration, but it is of such a character that any such solution is out of the question. The dispute, which after all is largely of a personal character, must seemingly be fought to the bitter end with the result that if one side was racing in Toronto will likely lose a good supporter, and if the other comes out on top the life work and labor of love of the best man racing in Canada ever known will to a great extent be sacrificed, and all on account of the ill-advised and hasty conduct of one young man.

ALEX. 2:07, trotted a mile in 2:00 in the second heat of the free-for-all at Saginaw last Saturday, and this captured \$1,000 offered in addition to a purse of like amount if 2:10 were beaten in race. Alex won the race in straight heats, the time being 2:13, 2:09, 2:11. The only other competitor was Mr. Hamlin's Nightingale. Fantasy trotted in 2:10 and made the mile in 2:09. Sixty-six, by Chimes, had to go a lone 2:17 to win the 2:40 trot from Monte Chino. This was the last day of the opening meeting of the Grand Circuit. Detroit is the centre of attraction this week.

BIKE records were smashed again at Detroit last Saturday. F. H. Herd and C. Barthel of Detroit followed the 5-mile road world record from 1:09:26 to 1:07:46. Barthel continued his rule and succeeded in breaking the 50-mile world record. He covered the 50 miles in 2 hours and 21 minutes and 1 second. The short distance records were also attacked with similar success. Julian P. Bliss, of Chicago, paced by tandems, rode a mile in 1:54, breaking the previous world record by 1/10 seconds. The tandem record was brought down by C. J. Williams and F. M. Hogarty, of Wallon, Wis., with a flying start and unopposed, went a mile in 1:59. The standing start mile record was reduced from 2:02 to 2 minutes, flat by Bliss.

The Canadian team has been doing some splendid work at the National Heli Association meeting at Bisley, but they failed in their heart's desire to capture the Kolopac cup. England won with 699 points, Canada coming second with 677, Jersey third with 605 and Guernsey fourth with 642. Scotland won the Ebbis shield with 1627 points to 1622 by Ireland and 1619 by England. The scores are generally lower this year than last, owing to the vile weather that prevailed.

The Prince of Wales' yacht Britania has been covering herself with glory.

(Continued on page 565.)

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Trotting of the Week.

THE TENTH ANNUAL STAKE MEETING AT ST. CATHARINES.

St. Catharines, July 10th.—Owing to the fact that the colts staked promoted by the local association did not fill, the tenth annual meeting was hardly as interesting from an outside point of view, as usual. Local, however, the interest was greater than ever. The track was fast and the time made generally good, especially in the 3-minute class, in which Nettie D., an extremely promising mare from Picton, ran easily but judiciously, Bryson, the second horse in the summary, always being within an open length of her. Forest King was taken sick during the first heat, and was withdrawn. In the local net, David Follis was fined \$5 for not bringing Ned Hanlan from the barn after the second heat. Summaries:

Table of race results for St. Catharines, July 10th. Includes sections for 'Trot Race - 3 minute trot; purse \$200', 'Local Trot - 3 minute trot; purse \$125', and 'St. Catharines, July 11th.' with various horse names and owners listed.

A COUPLE OF DAYS AT AMHERSTBURG.

Amherstburg, July 10th.—Following the success of their first race held here by the Amherstburg Turf Club. The track was in good condition and the attendance sparse. Members of the club felt encouraged by their success:

Table of race results for Amherstburg, July 10th. Lists race names like '3 minute trot and pace \$200' and '3 minute trot and pace \$100' with participating horses and owners.

Table of race results for Mollie G. chm., Albert Hough, Haged, D. F. Hopkins, etc. Lists names, owners, and race details.

Table of race results for Forest King, David Follis, Nettie D., Bryson, etc. Lists names, owners, and race details.

LEPINE'S MIDSUMMER MEETING.

Sturter - J. H. Kennedy. Judges - J. Rippeel and Alex. Langvinn. Clerk of Scales - Arthur Howell.

MONTEAL, July 10th.—Fifteen hundred persons attended the opening of the midsummer trotting meeting at Lepine Park to-day and saw some good racing. The two items on the programme were the 2.15 class and 2.17 class. The former was won by Lady Lee, and the 2.17 by Little Pitt, in straight heats. The time of the latter was slow, as Pitt was never pushed. Miss Myrtle Peck, with her string of trained horses, gave an interesting performance during the afternoon.

Table of race results for Lepine's Midsummer Meeting, July 10th. Lists race names like 'First Race - 2.15 class; purse \$150' and participating horses.

Second Day.

MONTEAL, July 11th.—The second day's racing at Lepine Park was well attended and the contests were keen.

Table of race results for Second Day, July 11th. Lists race names like 'First Race - 2.33 class; purse \$200' and participating horses.

Third and Last Day.

MONTEAL, July 12th.—Over 2,000 people were present at the closing day of the Lepine Park summer meeting.

Table of race results for Third and Last Day, July 12th. Lists race names like 'First Race - 2.40 class; purse \$200' and participating horses.

THE FIRST DAY AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 10th.—Just at 2 o'clock this afternoon the stars and stripes and long streamers were run up the 175-foot flagpole in the infield, Liberat's band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the new track of the Detroit Driving Club was dedicated. The day was fine, but the crowd was not up to expectations, owing to a heavy storm in the city, while the sun shone all day at the track. The programme contained but one event which was likely to be sensational, namely: the 2.25 pace between four-year-olds, but the time in it did not equal that made by the winner at Windsor. First came the two-year-olds, with Bueyrus, that took a record of 2:25 1/2 at Lexington, the favorite. This colt had no trouble beating the Patron fly, Marie D. In the four-year-old pacing stake, Rubenstein, 2:00 1/2, was the favorite, and there was nothing in the class that could live with him. Great things were expected of Barondale, a half-brother of the winner, and of Clay Hontas, the winner at Columbus, but he carried them all so fast to the half that he jogged home in front. The 2:27 trot proved race of the day and the only one in which a favorite was knocked down. Sixty-Six, who won two races at Saginaw last week for Hamlin, was an odds on favorite, and after Clemmie G. had won a heat, he still reigned in front. In the second, Sixty-Six disposed of Marie D. in a brush through the stretch and nothing was demanded but the Village Farm entry. The race in the third heat was between the same two, and when Eloise broke on the last turn, Gems took Sixty-Six to the front. She

settled and came along so fast that she beat the gelding a neck at the wire. Sixty-Six was distressed and was drawn, the judges being satisfied that he was not in racing condition. He caught cold on the way from Saginaw, and this with his knees there last week unfitted him. Eloise went on and won the last two heats, going the fifth in the fastest time of the race. Summaries:

Table of race results for Detroit, July 10th. Lists race names like 'First Race - Two-year-olds - 2.40 class; trotting; purse \$2,000' and participating horses.

FALL FAIRS, 1894.

Table listing Fall Fairs for 1894, including dates and locations such as Winnipeg, Stansfeld, Richmond, Sherbrooke, etc.

STABLE GLEANINGS.

Here are tips for this column will be welcomed from any part of the country.

DR. GREENE has closed up his stable barn at Ghelph and moved to Niagara Falls, N. Y.

STALLIONS ordered report a generally poor season. They didn't advertise in THE ADVOCATE.

MR. PIERRE LOBELLAUD intends going in heavily for racing in England. He has registered two sets of colors.

THE Hyde Park Stake at Washington Park, Chicago, worth \$12,575, was won by E. Cortigan's Handsome.

MR. Wm. HENRIE's Coquette ran second to William L. in a mile and 30-yard race at Washington on Monday.

RES AMERICO won the 2:30 foot at Saginaw on July 12th, in 2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:20, and 2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lena Holly took the third heat in 2:18.

MR. N. DEMENT, of Barrie, has purchased in England for \$200 a chestnut filly by Oddfellow or Esterling out of Lightfoot by Albert Victor.

JAY JAMES, the well-known horseman, who went to Windsor to take charge of the track at that place, is seriously ill. He had an attack of heart disease.

CADWELL, the starter, sent in his resignation at Brighton Beach last Friday, because he was hissed when he made a bad start. It was not accepted.

GEO. H. VAN DYKE, a wealthy lumberman, has bought the trotting stable Early Bird, by Jay Bird, for \$12,000, from Dr. Drake, of Pittsfield, Maine.

THE Columbian Handicap run last Saturday at Chicago, was won by Henry Young, an outcast. Yo. Tumbler, the favorite, finished second. The race was valued at \$1,800.

COLE STINSON will remove his training stables from Beaufort to Hamilton, where he will have charge of the clubhouse, and superintend the O. J. C. track. He has nearly eighty trotters in his charge.

ROBERT J. won the second, third, and fourth heats in the free-for-all race at Saginaw on July 12th, in 2:08, 2:09, and 2:09 $\frac{1}{2}$. Flying Jim won the first heat in 2:07 and was distanced in the fourth.

A TROTTING match took place on July 4th, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, before 7,000 people, between Alex and Robbie P., the former winning the second, third and fourth heats. Time: 2:17, 2:15, 2:14, 2:15.

ONE of the attractions of the state fairs across the border is to be an exhibition track between Straight Lane, 2:24, and Kingman, 2:25, the former being the biggest trotter in the world and the latter the smallest.

HORST HAVEN, as the training grounds at Saratoga are called, has been laid out in four avenues, the names of which are: Lamplighter, Bourke Cockran, Trouble and Okolona.

THE Russian government has offered the owner of Alvin, 2:11, recently imported into that country from Canada, a premium of 10,000 roubles to test the Russian two-mile trotting record of 4:40 in a public performance.

BARON DE HUSCH's horses won \$37,500 on the turf last year. The benevolent Baron doubled the sum and gave it to the London hospitals. The year previous he gave all his winnings, which amounted to \$210,000, to charitable institutions.

FIDES STANTON won the first heat in the 2:14 foot at Saginaw on July 12th, in 2:15. Anote, by White—Jasie, won the second, third and fourth heats and the race in 2:14 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:12 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 2:14 $\frac{1}{2}$. Fides Stanton was third, fifth and second in these heats.

DAN McPIER, formerly of Toronto, is trying to match the American stallion Diego, 5:18, for two, three, or five miles. Vienna Breckenau says Diego is the fastest trotter that has crossed the ocean, and rate him as good for 2:10.—*Can't's Horse Review.*

THE Pacific coast trotting horse breeders' association is determined to revive long-distance trotting races if possible. It has in its programme the Old Times stake. It is a race of four-mile heats, open to trotters and pacers eligible to the 2:25 class.

MR. JOHN ROBBIE a horse dealer from Glasgow, Scotland, at present in Canada, has purchased the bay stallion Troubadour, by Clear Girl; dam Blinkie, by Smith's Royal George; second dam by Tippeco (Sage's); third dam by Old St. Lawrence.

THE riding at the Alexandria Island meeting near Washington has been so poor that the managers have decided to make a new scale of fees for the jockeys. In future they will get only \$15 for winning mounts, \$5 for a show, and nothing if they fail to get a place.

LOUIS FERGUSON started in the 2:24 pace at Saginaw, Mich., last week and after finishing tenth in the first heat wound up by scoring three wins, Barondale, by Baron Wilkes, winning the second, third and fourth heats in 2:17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:15 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 2:17 $\frac{1}{2}$. Fergus won the first heat in 2:15.

THE fastest horse in New Brunswick is Mr. A. Vanwart's handsome bay pacer Kohamus. This horse is a recent purchase made in Boston. He has a record of 2:17 for a mile, and in one race, hitched to a high wheel sulky, chased a horse home in 2:14.—*Canadian Breeder.*

ONE of the results of the now celebrated ringing case of Bethel, alias Nelly

Knoeb, in Germany, is that the German and Austrian trotting associations have decided to handicap all American trotters that will be without records with a record of 2:28 and to charge an inspection fee of \$25.

"German—Who is this Lord Rosbery they are talking about?"
"English Sport—Why, man, he's the chap whose horse won the Derby."
"German—What else is he?"
"English Sport—You bloomin' idiot, what else need he be?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

GERTIE B, the Hamilton pacer, got fifth place in the 2:18 class at the Saginaw Grand Circuit Meeting last week. The race was won by Ed. Easton, who won the second, fourth and fifth heats, the first being taken by Russell, and the third by Angie D. Time, 2:14, 2:14 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:15 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$.

A SPECIAL sweepstake for the following horses is being talked of at Brighton Beach: Henry of Navarre, Key of Santa Anita, Dobbin, Heronage, Senator Lazarone, and Domino. The distance would be a mile and a half and the sweepstake \$5000 each, to which the association would add about \$3,000.

D. T. LOWES, of Brampton, was attacked by a trotting horse that had been castrated on the previous day, on July 6th. The animal grabbed the back of Mr. Lowes' coat, threw him down and literally tore every stitch of clothing from his body, leaving only his boots and some strings around his neck. The only bodily injury Mr. Lowes received was a bruised arm.

WE are informed, says *The Burningopolis Daily Gazette*, that the Anti-Gambling League intend to obtain evidence and summon the English Jockey Club for permitting betting. The Northampton cases having fallen through, one being dismissed and the other being disposed of by the payment of a fine, the league are resolved to strike higher in order to obtain relief of the question.

LIKE the bee, it seems, the horse and the cow will get full if opportunity occurs. They grow in Texas a low creeping vetch of which herbivorous animals are exceedingly fond, and which they seek out, and devour greedily. Its effect is to fuddle them, and if they consume too much to drive them mad. Stock-raisers have, therefore, declared war against the weed, and are doing their utmost to exterminate it.

TWELVE horses paid the final fee for the Chicago Horseman's great trotting stake, the aggregate value of which is \$20,355. Of this amount \$10,000 will be received for as the main stake, \$1,000 will go to the breeder of the winner and \$9,355 will be raced for as a consolation stake. There were originally 532 nominations at \$10

each. The main stake will be trotted by Tuesday, July 17th, and the consolation on Saturday, July 21st.

VEVAREE & MILNE, the horsemen, were in town again this week and picked up a few good horses. Mr. Milne also days back from a trip to England. He says the outlook there is not encouraging in the horse business. As for the Canadian and American cattle business, he found it in a deplorable condition. He attributes largely to the immense growth in the dead meat business with Australia and Argentine.—*Post News.*

TWO-year-old pacers that can step a 2:20, or better, are getting very plentiful. At Council Bluffs Judge Hart, Corbush and Directly finished only heads apart at 2:17 $\frac{1}{2}$, while Princeton took a month of 2:17 in the same race. At Milwaukee Princess Eudale, another two-year-old stepped out and won, taking a mark of 2:20. She is by Emperor Wilkes and she won all of her heats in a jug the chances are that she will be a candidate for the 2:15 list later on.—*Journal Sportsman.*

MR. GEORGE BRIGGS is out with his bill for the trotting meeting to be held at Woodbine Park on Aug. 15, 16, 17 and 18. The classes are: First day, 2:30 pacing, 2:24 trotting, 2:20 trotting, second day, 2:30 pacing, 2:20 trotting, 2:40 pacing, 3-minute trotting, 2:30 trotting, 2:40 trotting and pacing, 2:39 trotting, 3-year-olds, trotting; fourth day, 2:30 trotting, 2:26 trotting and pacing, 2:30 trotting and pacing. The purse aggregate exactly \$5,000. Horses are eligible July 16; entries close August 6.

THE Russian groom that is always in the Orloff trotter Karakus, knows it or two when he runs up against it, while he cannot talk much English, is once in a while uses the few words in his vocabulary with a strong effect. He says to the Orloff trotter in the following sentence: "The Russian horse is what you call no good. He goes two miles but lays down all night and don't get up for two weeks." The American horse, in his walks, walks around his stall all night, and the next morning goes out of the stall on his hind feet.—*Breeder and Sportsman.*

IN the British *Quarterly Review* is an article on "Whale-whores." Here is what the writer says: "Of Spain's pauper's horses there is no need to speak, he writes of them as a Centaur might write, as participating in his own name. He loved them and the result is the best description ever written of the habit of all animals. Here we see the poet at his best, full of personal knowledge of his subject, full of kindly sympathy with it and the contrast made all the more bitter and more deplorable by his treatment of the animal world in general"—particularly the dog and cat.

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PACERS SET THE PACE.

A Review of Last Week's Performances by the Harness Horse.

Public interest in trotting circles naturally centred during the past week at Saginaw, where the opening meeting of the Grand Circuit was for the first time held. It was hard to hold it, as with the exception of a few redeeming performances it cannot be said that the meeting was up to Grand Circuit form. It labored under this disadvantage that while its first day was decidedly poor, the performers on the same day at Columbus, O., were of the sensational order and the first day often gives the key note to the public, as the management hardly put one of the tramp cars, the free-for-all pace, on the opening day's programme, and it luckily resulted in one of the fastest and best races of the year. In the first heat the battle was between the champion, Mascot, and the bay stallion, Crawford, and it resulted in the fastest heat of the season in a race, Crawford landing in 2:07. This lowers his record from 2:09. Crawford is a trotting bred pacer, bred by Fayer, Wilkes, and was bred at Col. Jacob Ruppert's Hudson River Farm, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. But the favorite would not be refused in the next three heats, the fastest of which was in 2:08.

The 2:28 class brought out a clinking good young stud in the bay stallion Rensselaer Wilkes, by that great Wilkes sire, Alcantara. He had a field of fifteen to beat, but he lost no time in doing it in 2:15, 2:14, and 2:18, which put him in the class he belongs to.

The 2:30 class was also a sample of how quickly in those present times a trotter drops from the green brigade to the fast division. In that race the brown mare, Mrs. Simmons, never gave her competitors a chance, but rushed to victory and a record of 2:21. This mare will beat more than will beat her.

The brown horse, Poom, by Gen. Washington, dam by Jay Gould, trotted a heart-breaking race in the 2:14 class, and defeated a great field in 2:14, 2:13, and 2:13. Poom was bred at Fashion Farm, Trenton, N.J., and he does honor to his breeding.

But the race that burnt up the track and introduced two fast sidewheelers from the slow classes was the 2:20 pace. In that race the bay stallion, Alti, by Phillips, dam by Blue Bull, opened the ball by winning the first heat in 2:11. This looked good enough to win, but it was not, as the chestnut horse, Clay Hontas, by Pochontas Sam, rattled off the next three and the race in slightly slower time.

Another wiggling race in the 2:40 class was a coker, the fashionably trotting bred Coleridge, by C. F. Clay, dam by Red Wilkes, winning it, pacing the third heat in 2:12.

That the youngsters go fast at this gait was shown in the three-year-old class, when the gray colt Brooksie was bred in 2:15, and Brennan, by Gambetta Wilkes, won his heat in 2:16. In the same race the bay colt Be Sure, scored the same record, Brookdale winning the race.

The three-year-old trot brought to the front a new youngster, the bay colt Dimontio by Piedmont 2:17, who threatens to be a stamwinder, twenty carats fine in that. He took a great field into camp in the excellent time of 2:19, 2:19 and 2:18. The Columbus meeting has certainly been remarkable from beginning to end.

It must not be supposed, however, that while Columbus has been smorking speed in this postgrad manner, that the Grand Circuit meeting at Saginaw was idle. After it got its second wind it also proceeded to dish out speed in wholesale quantities.

In the free-for-all pace there were those flyers, Short J. 2:05, Flying 2:04, and Online 2:04. In the first heat the Jib went off with a wet sail and won the heat in 2:07, the fastest time of the year up to date, wiping out the Columbus record of Crawford. Unfortunately the best Californian could not keep up his clip and the Village Farm champion Robert J. won the next three heats in 2:08, 2:09 and 2:09, making the fastest four-heat race of the season.

It is a pleasure to note that Rex Amos, the four-year-old who was barred out of his private reputation, won the 2:35 class in good style, putting in his first heat in 2:16, and his fourth in 2:16. He has started in two-races, and won them both.

Clever John Spilan was on hand with his great green bay gelding, Newcastle, which he has plotted to victory in every race he has started in, and he won without reducing his record. This is his sixth straight win, and still the pool box is liable to suffer.

The 2:15 class was a crack contest from start to finish. The Canadian stallion, Fido Stanton, put in one good heat in 2:15, but that, the game belonged to the Californian gelding Amos, who took the third in 2:12.

Village Farm, Buffalo, brought out a new good one with the stupid name of Sixty Six, who landed the 2:30 trot in straight heats and attached a record to his name of 2:19. The winner is a handsome bay gelding by Chimes, dam Jersey Lilly, by Hamilton's Bowling.

Monroe Selaboury's judgment was again endorsed by the victory of the three-year-old filly Expressive by Electioneer, in the three-minute class. He picked her out from a big lot of green ones at Palo Alto last winter and she had so far only lost one race and she was second in that. She put in her first heat in 2:17. Barndon, the fast son of Baron Wilkes, continues his monotonous series of victories in the 2:24 class, he had to reduce his record to 2:13, so that he will soon have to stretch his neck in fast company.

But the goal wine came last, for on the closing day of the meeting Queen Alis trotted in 2:09, and Fantasy trotted the fastest mile of the year in 2:09.

In the east there has been capital sport at classic Mystic Park, Boston. A rank outsider, the bay gelding Kentucky Star, dumped the talent badly in the 2:20 race, and did it so effectively that he paced the second heat in 2:18. The 2:24 class proved what a good one the chestnut gelding Tomah was suspected to be, as the son of Edgardo won off the reel and trotted the second heat in 2:12.

One of the most remarkable races of the year was the 2:16 pace in which the plebeian bred stallion, Socks, won a race of eight heats in the 2:16 class, winning the fifth, sixth, and eighth from a great field in 2:14, 2:17, and 2:19, from a thoroughly tired field. In this race the Baltimore owned Duale paced the fastest heat in 2:13.

That good stallion, Early Bird, trotted a great race in the 2:16 class, defeating a very superior field in the fast time of 2:14, 2:14, and 2:15. — *Messenger in Daily Advocate.*

HORSES KNOW MATHEMATICS.

A Russian doctor has been experimenting to find how far some of our domestic animals can count. The intelligence of the horse, as is shown in the measurements, seems to surpass that of the cat or dog. The instances given by him are interesting, but before they are accepted as authentic they should be verified by the observations of naturalists whose skill and care are unquestioned. He found a horse

which was able to count the mile posts along the way. It had been trained by its master to stop for feed whenever they had covered twenty-five feet. One day they tried the horse over a road where three false mile posts had been put in between the real ones, and sure enough, the horse, deceived by this trick, stopped for his oats at the end of twenty-two yards instead of going the usual twenty-five. The same horse was accustomed to being fed every day at the stroke of noon. The doctor observed that whenever the clock struck, the horse would stop and prick up his ears as if counting. If he heard twelve strokes he would trot off contentedly to be fed, but if it were fewer than twelve he would resignedly go on working. The experiment was made of striking twelve strokes at the wrong time, whereupon the horse started for his oats, in spite of the fact that he had been fed only an hour before. — *Carl's Horse Review.*

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AFTER KNOWLEDGE.

Inquisitive Child—"Papa, what is the sea for?"

"To nourish the fishes."
 "And what are the fishes for?"
 "To feed men."
 "And what are men for?"
 "Don't worry me, child!"

NOT PARTICULAR ABOUT THE NAME.

Mrs. Henshaw—"I never turn a leggar away from the door. A cup of cold water in my name—"

Royal Hoop—"Make it whiskey in somebody else's name. Mum, sir! I won't kick."



HARD ON THE FLOWERS.

Little Bertha came home from school the other day in a state of great excitement. Rushing in upon her mother, she exclaimed, "Oh, mamma; guess what we're going to do?"

"Nothing very dreadful, I hope, my dear."

"Why, our class is studying botany, and we're going to tautinize the flowers next week."

A READY BOY.

Mother—"Good gracious! How did you get so muddy?"

Small Boy—"Runnin' home to see if there was anything you wanted me to do."

SMART.

"THOMAS, of what fruit is cider made?"
 "Don't know, sir."
 "Why, what a stupid boy. What did you get when you robbed Farmer Jones' orchard?"
 "Threshed!"



III.

"An' only to 'ink dat it ain't nothin' but an' new bottle of million-water, an' we're both washed, insiden' out."

BY PROXY.

Attorney—"I insist on an answer to my question. You have not told me all the conversation. I want to know everything that passed between you and Mr. Gibson on the occasion to which you refer."

Retelant Witness—"I've told you everything of any consequence."
 "You have told me what you said to him," Gibson, this case will get into the courts some day. Now I want to know what he said in reply."

"Well, he said," Chanley, there isn't anything in this business that I'm ashamed of, and if any snootin' little you-havin' four-by-six, gin-ey lawyer, with half a pound of brains and sixteen pounds of jaw, ever wants to know what I've been talking to you about, you can tell him the whole story."

Little Mickey's Device.

AND HOW HIS ANTI-ABSTRACT IDEALISM PERSUADED HIS FATHER TO CONVINCHE HIS HEART-GIVING KIDNAPER.



RETILED CONTRACTOR DOOLEY (*uttering of the gloves in disgust*)—"Doother or no doother, health or health, I'll not punch that munition out but another blow! It's the same thing over and over again."

IN COURT.

First Prisoner—"What kind of time did you have in the police-court this morning?"

Second Ditto—"Fine!"

AT NIAGARA.

First Stranger—"Ah, sir; seems a shame all this going to waste."

Second Stranger—"Jesse, jumbo!"

First Stranger—"Are you a mechanical engineer, sir?"

Second Stranger—"No, sir; I'm a city milkman."



III.

LITTLE MICKEY—"Never fear, Mother! You have a son with brains, and well save Father, yet."

SHE HAS IT.

Mrs.—"They does he after tellin' me at the dispensary that I have insomnia, Biddy."

Biddy—"Thin why don't ye be after goin' to bed and slavin' it off?"

THE FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

Isaac—"Vot makes Goldberg look so sad?"

Chen—"Didn't you hear he was der capital prize in der lottery?"

Isaac—"Vell, vosn't it big enough?"
 "Chen"—"It vos big enough; but Goldberg had ten tickets, and he's kickin' himself for de money he trowed away on mine."



III.

LITTLE MICKEY (*upstaring on the boy*)—"Well, if that ain't O'Hoolihan, the Orange man, I'm no artist!"

SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT THE CLUB.

Goodman (Chairman of Citizen's Moral Movement)—"Yes, sir; in spite of all we can do, the side-doors of the saloons are still open on the Sabbath for all who choose to enter; and not only that, but I saw, only this morning, at least a dozen men coming out of one in my neighborhood, with buckets and pitchers, openly and shamelessly taking beer to their families."

Hooper (President of the Police Pursecution Society)—"I know it! It only goes to prove that something should be done at once to improve the morals of this iniquitous corruption-ridden town. Drink up, and we'll have another!"

A YOUTHFUL OBSERVER.

Mother—"Now, be quiet, Bobby; the minister is going to pray."

Bobby—"Well, he wants to cut it short."

Mother—"Why do you say that, Bobby?"

Bobby—"Cos there's a man over there who's gettin' ready to say 'Amen.'"

A PLAUSIBLE EXCUSE.

Judge—"The policeman says you were drunk."

Prisoner—"I was nothing of the sort."

Judge—"Then why were you reeling through the streets?"

Prisoner—"Force o' habit, your honor. I'm a sailor and it takes me some time to get my land legs on."

CAPABLE OF HURRY.

Officer O'Rourke—"Come now, will you get a move on ye?"

Henry Ruggles—"Course I will! I'm no member of parliament."

COULDN'T SWIM.

Manager of the Museum—"What's happened to the mermaid?"

Attendee—"She fell in the tank and was nearly drowned."

IN A HOLE.

"I AM having great difficulty in settling a bet."
 "What are the circumstances?"
 "I lost."



IV.

RETILED CONTRACTOR DOOLEY (*gravelly, the next day*)—"Mickey! Mickey, me bye! Fire th' gloves and buy me a pair of brass knuckles. Buff ye yaller-livered sassaench!"

ALWAYS ON TOP.

"WILLER, do you and your brother ever fight?"
 "Yes, sir."
 "Who whips?"
 "Pa."

HE WAS RIGHT.

Old Gentleman (to little boy, who is playing soldier)—"Ah, my little man, you're a son of Mars, eh?"
Little Boy (indignantly)—"Course I'm a son of m'a. Didn't suppose I was a son of amute's, did ye?"

A PROHIBITIONIST.

"HAVE you ever seen the prisoner at the bar?"
 "Sir," replied the witness, with deep feeling, "I am a strict temperance man."

HIS RIGHT.

A MAN-OF-WAR was lying off Gibraltar, and permission was given off the men to go ashore for the day. The sail or amused themselves in various ways, among them by riding about on donkeys; and their want of experience in this line caused much merriment. An officer, observing one of the men sitting very far back on the animal, inquired in the usual position, called out, "I say, Jack, get up more amiships!" With an injured air he replied, "Well, sir, this is the best craft that ever I commanded in my life, and it's hard indeed if I can't ride on the quarter-deck if I like."

MARRIAGE A FAILURE.

Mrs. Sowers—"I am dead set against giving the women the constitutional right to vote."

Mr. Sowers—"I will never have given you credit for so much sense, as dear."

Mrs. Sowers—"Well, a woman will use about the same judgment in voting for a man that she uses in selecting one for a husband, and just so what falls she generally makes of that!"

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Collector—"That's what you told us last month."
Debtor—"Well, I kept my word, didn't I?"

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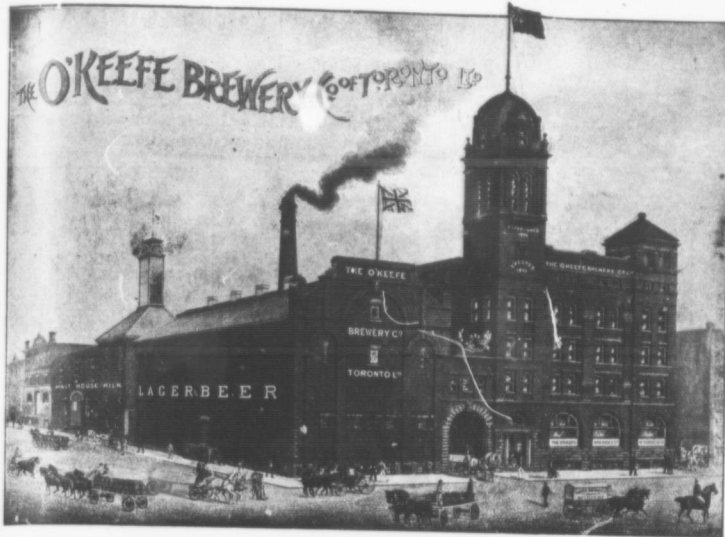
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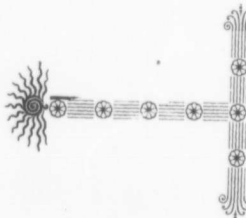
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SIRES OF THE DAY.

States and Districts in which the Great Trotting Stallions Were Bred.

While studying the Year Book for 1893, the thought which most prominently impressed itself upon my mind, writes Columbus, was the relative number of producing sire credits to the various states, and I set about arranging a table that would exhibit that which I was longing to know, and it proved most interesting reading. I thought it worth publishing, with the following table gives the names of States, with number of sires produced in each, to the close of the season 1893:

State	No. Sires
Kentucky	811
New York	536
California	162
Ohio	144
Illinois	134
Indiana	107
Iowa	98
Vermont	90
Maine	85
Michigan	81
Wisconsin	76
New Jersey	71
Pennsylvania	69
Massachusetts	43
Tennessee	42
Kansas	29
New Hampshire	29
Connecticut	18
Maryland	13
Minnesota	13
Nebbraska	10
Virginia	10
Oregon	8
Rhode Island	5
Montana	5
North Carolina	5
Alabama	2
Delaware	2
Washington	1
Colorado	1
Idaho	1
Mississippi	1
Texas	1
West Virginia	1
Canada	47

Kentucky, with her 811 sires of 230 trotters and 2 25 pacers, has proved herself the nursery of speed-producing stallions.

The best known of this great list of sires bred in the Blue Grass State are: Almont 33, Alcantara 729, Alcyone 732, Almont, Jr., 1829, Ambur, Wilkes American Clay 34, Ashland Wilkes Belmont 64, Blackhawk 74, Bourbon Wilkes 2345, C. F. Clay 476, Clark Chief 89, Crittenden 433, Egment 2628, Gambetta Wilkes 459, Jay 5908, Kentucky Prince 2479, King Rene 5020, Lord Russell 467, Manbrino Patch 129, Manbrino King 1279, Nephew 1223, Nutwood 900, Oward 1411, Phelias 1446, Prince 368, Panscott 1450, Pashion 904, Red Wilkes 1749, 800, Wedgewood 692, Woolford Manbrino 345, and Young Jim 2009.

New York with 536 horse grown sires of 230 trotters and 2 25 pacers, has a most excellent second to Kentucky in point of numbers and leads the world in quality. The patriarchs of the trotting horse kingdom were all bred in the empire State. The Hamiltonian, Manbrino and Clay families originated in New York, and it is here we find Abdallah 1, Abdallah 15, Administrator 357, Bashaw 39, Black Hawk 24, Cassius M. Clay 18, Champion 807, Cuyler 190, Daniel Lambert 192, Dauntless 3158, Dexter Prince 1183, Dictator 118, Felt 462, Edward Everett 1278, Edwin Ford 19, Elector 125, Ethan Allen 43, Florida 482, Gen. Ben Bond 1755, George Wilkes 519, Hamble-

tonian 10, Hambrino 820, Happy Medium 40, Harry Clay 45, Henry Clay 8, Idd 44, Iron Duke 181, Jay Gould 137, Jupiter 46, Knickerbocker 390, Landmark 3505, Louis Napoleon, Manbrino Chief 11, Masterode 905, Messenger Duroc 106, New York 52, Norman 25, Panscott 260, Phil Sheridan 620, Robert Metcalf 647, Roubin 271, Saxon Patch 3544, Sweetstakes 295, Thomas K. 1582, Victor Bismark 326, Volunteer 55, Walkill Chief 330, Warwick Boy 3368 and Young Wilkes 961.

Among the best known of the 162 sires bred in California are: Albert W. 11233, Alceza 5162, Alexander 490, Alexander Burton 1997, Antonio 7869, Antonio 6620, Bell Boy 5350, Chimes 5348, Clay 4779, Del Sur 1098, Egotist 3018, Elmer 1734, El 2225, Gibraltar 1185, Hawthorn 10033, Inca 557, Judge Salisbury 5872, Nerval 3535, Palo Alto 5333, Sable Wilkes 8100, Sun Purdy 918, Sidney 4770, Standall 5041, Sultan 1513, St. Bel 5326, St. George 5705, Whipple 1883, Whips 13107.

Ohio, with 144 sires, has great reason to be proud of American Boy 2410, Belmont (Williamson), Brunswick Chief 16401, J. S. Davis 6100, Chieftain 721, Chinko 10379, Duke Hill 858, El Mahdi 5132, Elmo 801, Flying Hitags 5739, Gold Leaf 6070, Guy Wilkes 2867, Hay 408, Honey 170, Hotspr 147, Lord Almont 13853, Madison Star 582, Manchester Tussocks, Mohawk 694, Mohawk, Jr., 405, Mohawk Hamiltonian 13632, Narragansett 16789, Ohio, Palmetto 5275, Paul Jones, Jr., 18032, Prairie Star 2884, Revell 1472, Revenue 1976, Rex Hitags, Rhode Island 267, Rooker 7415, Saugter 927, Star Wilkes 3829, Tom Corwin 2285, Tom Roke 306, Whitepine 2144, Wilgas Clay 10433.

Illinois numbers among its Buckey State bred sires such as American Boy 2410, Almond Allen 11638, Alexander 1986, Anderson Wilkes 4197, Autocrat 21923, Bashaw Drury 4755, Bashaw Hamiltonian 1913, Bonnie Metcalf 378, Chicago 1295, Diamond Prince 974, Bashaw 2574, Diamond Volunteer 17600, Diamond 2765, Flaxmont 14843, Florida M. 20911, Garfield, George O. 9701, George Sprague Hancock Hamiltonian 5241, Harry Hays Pulling 2581, I. J. 5705, Judge Hayes 4429, Lakeland Abdallah 351, Little Lone 16873, Logan 521, Long strider 18705, McGregor Chief 2569, Monarch, Jr., 3982, Oriska Chief 2496, Sprague 4194, Somanuk 14348, Strawn 3530, Toronto Patchen, Ucharie, Whinclock 12832, Winnegoob Chief 16585.

The good old Hoosier State can claim as her sires such names as American Boy, Blue Bull 175, Commander 2041, Commodore 12412, Dal Brino 4327, Dehaerch 9789, Elgin Boy, 4620, Flaxtal 8322, Hletonian Turkey 3969, Hamenger 1122, Geo. Hall 2391, Geo. Miller 2545, Hen. John Sherman 8285, Kirkwood 198, Leonard 127, Manbrino Duke 17786, Pennant 1768, Prompter 2305, Reconstruction 3406, Trent 308, Voshlag 4028, Wagner 1546, Young 308, Virginia 488.

In the Hacksey State were bred Alerton 5128, Ambloy 799, Astell 5183, A. W. Richmond 1687, Black Bird 491, Black Range 3128, Buccaneer 2636, Comet 3965, Envoy 470, Fred Douglas Vermont 3187, 175, Fowl Chief 528, John Sherman 8285, Kirkwood 198, Leonard 127, Manbrino Duke 17786, Pennant 1768, Prompter 2305, Reconstruction 3406, Trent 308, Voshlag 4028, Wagner 1546, Young 308, Virginia 488.

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Enemy of Pain
It Fights to Kill. It Wins its Battles and Comes off Conqueror.

Hamiltonian (Andrus), Highland Grey 824, Morrill 118, Morrill 850, Thought 16820, Vermont 104, Vermont Abdallah 661, Young Cassius 7610, Winthrop Morrill.

Maine follows close after Vermont in the number of sires bred within the State, the most prominent being: Dringo 115, Drew Horse 114, Dr. Franklin 2777, Eton 4373, Crawford 2308, Geo. Knox, Jr., 3618, Geo. Lightfoot 1763, Gilbreth Knox 146, Jules Jurgenson 1081, Mike Logan 9943, Nelson 4209, Peppawket 244, Phil Sheridan, Jr., 9673, Pipewacket 9657, Pilot Knox 2649, Von Molke 4195, Western Fearnought 941, Wladisloe Knox 626, Winthrop 505.

In the State of Michigan were bred: Eric Abdallah 129, Fearnought Gift 21645, Frank Noble 1790, George Milo 1315, Jerome Eddy 1299, Little Hamilton, Louis B. 10883, Magna Charta 105, Primus 255, Reno DeLancey 1469, Tallmage 4094, Tacher Hamiltonian and others.

To the credit of Wisconsin we find the following: Abdallah Hamiltonian 20497, Albdah 6135, Alexander 491, Atlantic Chief 10291, Badger Boy 774, Badger Sprague 1087, Baymont 1027, Clay Pilot 91, Fry Eagle 898, Great Sleazy 4790, Oaksho 10947, Oakk 14475, Prance 1325, Phallmont 3179, Prince Phallus 9438, Royal 1503, The Moor 870, Young Volunteer 2968, etc.

New Jersey, ranking next, was the foaling ground of a number of most excellent sires, among them: Albenston 27, American Star 14, Ben Patchen 1725, Black Datchman 785, Charles Caffrey 1043, Geo. Washington 1161, Geo. M. Tappan 3488, Tom Patchen 3096, Young Fullerton 3528, Wellington 2716, etc.

Pennsylvania has to her credit: Allegany Boy 3401, Brigadier Fry, Duponce 2800, Ensign 469, Golden hoc 3439, Gen. Hopes 473, Keystone 2-47, Ledger 1639, Pilot Meddon 1797, Rescue 2119, Rydlyk 653, Saturn 990, Sir Denton 3217, and Strathmore 408.

Massachusetts, with sixty-three sires, in Tennessee were bred: Albenston 27, numbers among them such stallions as: Almond 33, Alex 942, Alexander 3296, Autograph 6146, Blackstone 72, Broken Leg 9667, Egbert 1136, Goodson 2727, Kennett 961, King Phillip 196, Royal Fearnought 1501, Young Columbus 95, Young Rolle 3517, and others.

In Tennessee were bred: Alive 16636, Almont Boy 6274, Almont H. 2882, Duval 6130, Brook's Brown Hal 16835, Duplex, Enfield, Jr., 10614, Locomotive (Gray), McKeown 4719, Tom Hal, Jr., 16924, Traylor (Thompson), etc.

Missouri, with thirty-two has among others: Ben Leonard 2870, Col. West 2579, Don Pedro 9179, Manbrino Temple 586, Martin McGregor 3576, Monitor 1327, Monitor Prince 4692, Westmont 2589.

Kansas, with only twenty, will be a number worthy of mention, viz: Alldin 2255, Black Captain 13262, Black Hawk McGregor 3322, Boniface 16634, Ferg McGregor 2280, McCullough 6104, M. Gregor, Jr., 17384, Richmond 1573, Ringold 14684, W-Kimmons 2734, and others.

New Hampshire bred the same number as Kansas, among them Black Hawk 1, Clematis 11236, Col. Cross 2971, Falm 15425, Fearnought 152, Gen. Lyons 60, and Honest Allen 921.

Connecticut, coming next in order, had All Right 8177, Clarion 88, Frank Allen 1251, Hamilton 244, Magnet 1428, Star of the West 696, Thomas Jefferson 20, Vermont Hero 323, and Wildfire 3284.

Virginia bred Blind Tom 17522, Chicago 14215, and Young Bashaw. Maryland bred Baseline 11812, cyclops 2635, Cydonia 15124, Dundee 607, Gift Edge 14870, Harry Arlington 929, Hazel Bashaw 24463, Linkwood 461, Tripoli Chief, Twooms and three others.

Virginia bred Blind Tom 17522, Chicago 14215, and Young Bashaw. Maryland bred Baseline 11812, cyclops 2635, Cydonia 15124, Dundee 607, Gift Edge 14870, Harry Arlington 929, Hazel Bashaw 24463, Linkwood 461, Tripoli Chief, Twooms and three others.

Nebraska bred Col 3539, Cassi 363, George P. Taylor 4588, H. H. King, Fair, S. L. Laurent 19533, Willie McMane 6317, Young Alark and two others.

Oregon bred Alcyona Clay 2706, Alcyon, Jr., 2755, Clay Duke 2707, Cour 45 14216, Hamball, Mike 3403, Moncks and Rockwood, Jr., 6699.

Rhode Island bred Gov. Sprague 44, Jim Schriber, Wilber 11715, White 707 and two others.

Montana bred L. L. mount, Jr. 325, Dehance, Don L., Montana Wilkes 185 and Rancho 3443.

North Carolina bred Detractor 290, Melville Chief 2533 and Roanoke.

Delaware bred Admiral Patchen, Jr. 4890, and Young Moore.

Washington bred Black Walnut 3761, and Oreo 8461.

Alabama bred McCurdy's Hamiltonian, Jr., 19063.

Colorado bred Alamosa.

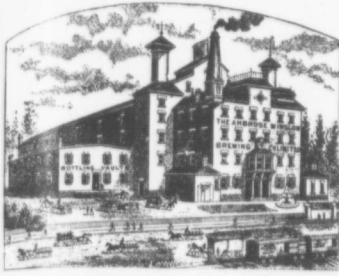
Hallo bred Onida Chief.

West Virginia bred Young Plimp.

To Canada are credited: Adorn Jackson 363, Black Hawk 14749, Caldon Chief 392, Clarion Chief 3949, Clear 65, 859, Columbia 94, Duery Miller 66, Founy Chief 892, Frank 856, Gen. Brock 10141, Gray Messenger 155, Red 3270, Royal George 83, Royal George 36, Royal Revolver 978, St. Lawrence 62, Sir Charles 2945, Tom Jefferson 1957, Toronto Chief 85 and others.

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Delighted Prisoner (excitedly): "Oh, will, yer honor, an' drink yer health!"

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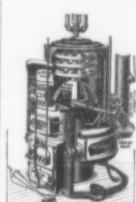
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